

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If no receipts are sent from this office, as our terms are strictly cash in advance, the receipt of the paper will be a sufficient acknowledgment that the money has been received.

In making up clubs for the *National Era*, it is not required that subscribers shall all be at the same post office.

Persons sending us clubs can always make additions to the same at the regular club prices.

Subscribers who do not file the *Era*, and have numbers 245, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, and 258, on hand, will confer a favor by returning them to this office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1852.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—They know all our pride in relation to Poetry— to decline all prose not decidedly better than anything we could write ourselves. We have lately had occasion to apply this rule to numerous contributions of the kind.

Some send us communications requesting their return, if not accepted. This is very troublesome, where one's correspondence is large, as is generally the case with editors. Let every writer for the *Press* keep a copy of his communication, and request the latter to be destroyed, if not accepted.

Some ask me to correct bad grammar and punctuation for them. We have not time.

Some write to us in fine and cramped a hand, crowding so much on a page, that it would take a magnifying glass to read the characters. We have no such glass.

Some send communications in lead pencil. We won't read them.

Some write on very blue paper, in very pale ink. As we have determined to do without spectacles for three score years and two, we may excuse you for not submitting to so heavy a eye-tax.

When you write for the press, use black ink, clear, good paper, letters large and plain enough to be read like print, and if you suspect defects in style, grammar, or punctuation, get a friend to correct, and do not call upon the editor to do it. He has no time, and it is not his business.

The SPEECHES of MESSRS. ALLEN AND RANTOL, delivered last week in the House of Representatives, and which excited so much interest, will appear in our next week's edition.

REPLY OF HULSEMANN TO WEBSTER.—Some of our subscribers are under the impression that a letter which lately appeared in the Boston Commonwealth, purporting to be a reply by Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, to Webster, is genuine. It is a capital hit, as far as I am concerned; but my friend Eliza Wright is responsible for that letter, as she is for a great many other good things.

Our readers will find in today's paper an advertisement of Charles A. Smith & Co., Boston. Gentlemen visiting that city are invited to examine their unrivaled fabrics, comprising everything that is rich, elegant, and novel, in the world of fashion.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.—Our exchange list is so extremely burdensome that we are obliged to reduce it. If we drop any papers that have entitled themselves to exchange, they will please inform us, and the error shall be corrected.

OUR PROSPECTUS.—We again publish our Prospects. As we are yet in the beginning of a new volume, we hope continued success to our list.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTING, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The *National Era* is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. Its character is Radical, and it follows the following system of principles. We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the human race;

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the sons of men, to dwell upon all the faces of the earth;

In the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you;"

In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey God than man."

In Liberty, as the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection;

In Law, as the Defense, not Destroyer, of Liberty;

In the rule of Right established and protected, not subverted, by Law;

In the American Union, not as an end, but as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it is a means to these great ends;

We hold these Truths to be self-evident—

That all men are created equal;

That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;

That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed;

The American people may, if they so desire, become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

The People are thus to be applicable at all times, to all men, of whatever clime or complexion, to the truth—the uncompromising love of all forms of Slavery, whether physical, moral, spiritual, whether at home or abroad, and the advocacy of all laws and usages having a tendency to equalize the conditions of all men, to secure the equal opportunities for the enjoyment of Human Improvement, of property, and pursuit of happiness;

These are the Principles that have controlled and will continue to control us in conducting the *National Era*, whether for gain or for no gain, save that we are responsible for it, owing allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the *Era* speaks for itself.

To the corps of contributors who have been so kind in it, we shall add from time to time, names of those who are writing for us.

Much attention will be devoted, during the ensuing Congress, to the preparation of concise, clear, and accurate reports of its proceedings and debates, with such explanations and comments as may be deemed necessary.

The terms of paper we are as follows:

Single copy, one year \$2

Three copies, one year 5

Five copies, one year 10

Ten copies, one year 15

Single copy, six months 8

Ten copies, six months 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents on each copy, for new years, and 25 cents on each copy for renewals, and 25 cents on each copy for new years, and 25 cents on each copy for renewals, except in the case of the *Era*. Twenty-five cents for the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$3, will entitle each member to a copy of the *Era* per month; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$3, to a copy for six months; a club of seven (four of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for a year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in draft or certified checks.

It will be sent at the price of the paper, single copy, one year \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber when they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber's kinsmen gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The *Republican* denies the report that the Friends who do not file the *Era*, and requested him to decline becoming a candidate of the approaching Presidential election, and says that it has reason to believe that precisely the contrary is the fact.

We have no doubt that Mr. Fillmore was preferred by Southern Whigs, were there any prospect that he could command the full vote of his party at the North. But they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that the attempt to bring his Northern friends to the support of the Compromise has utterly failed, so that there is not a single Free State on which he can rely. Every Whig State has passed into the hands of the Democrats, except Vermont, and that entirely Whig chiefly because the Party there would not openly abandon its anti-slavery position.

Southern Whigs, no matter how much gratitude and respect they may cherish for Mr. Fillmore, are not particularly fond of being in a helpless, hopeless minority. A Party at the North that can control but one State, and that through the anti-slavery sentiment, cannot expect to be very attractive to Southern Whigs.

Need we be surprised that, in this condition of affairs, they should be tempted to attach themselves to the Democratic Party, holding it now does the mastery in almost every State of the Union? The declaration of Mr. Fillmore that he came to Washington, without the intention of supporting the Whigs, without the intention of becoming a member of the Free Soil Party, could be no more absurd than the general agreement among the Friends of Freedom, that he was to be a formidable candidate and might give the Democrats more trouble than they now apprehend. But the Whig Party is hardy agree on such a policy. Its Hunter members are narrow, blind, and obstinate, and its Southern, generally intolerant. They will insist as a condition to supporting General Scott, that he make some declaration of his views respecting the Compromise and the agitation of the Slavery Question, and if this be done, it will probably prove fatal. Should it come short of the Democratic standard on this point, the whole South would be alienated; should it come up to it, he could not command the full vote of his Party at the North.

opinion of General Butler, but it was hoped by some, that he might maintain a decent record, so as to permit the Anti-Slavery Democrats of the Free States to vote for him, without putting to the trouble of vindicating their consistency—but Slaveholders are bold men, and like to see boldness in their allies. They are determined that their Northern friends shall openly contradict their Anti-Slavery professions by voting for a candidate, openly committed against them.

While the Democrats are thus preparing themselves to act harmoniously in the support of a proslavery platform and a proslavery candidate, and not a few Southern Whigs are ready to co-operate with them, the Whig Party are distressed and embarrassed. With Mr. Fillmore, they can scarcely calculate on the electoral vote of a single State, and in their desperation they are looking to General Scott. He has the prestige of a great and victorious military Commander; and the acceptance of his penitence, may become a duty: and in extremis, to be determined by the People of a Nation, Revolution, for the purpose of overthrowing grievous laws and a tyrannical law-maker, is a plain, palpable duty. If this be not so, our Revolution was a crime, and there can be no righteous resistance to arbitrary power in any case under any circumstances—a conclusion at which the common sense of mankind revolts.

General obedience to the Law is necessary to the Cause of Order. Occasional non-compliance with the Law, and the acceptance of its penitence, may become a duty: and in extremis, to be determined by the People of a Nation, Revolution, for the purpose of overthrowing grievous laws and a tyrannical law-maker, is a plain, palpable duty. If this be not so, our Revolution was a crime, and there can be no righteous resistance to arbitrary power in any case under any circumstances—a conclusion at which the common sense of mankind revolts.

Everybody knows that we disapproved of the act which involved them in this wretchedness, that we do not think such acts conducive to the cause of Emancipation. But we cannot offend our peace, and see these poor men groaning away their lives under a punishment which now is palpably vindictive; for if can answer no good purpose whatsoever. The owners of the slaves have lost nothing; they do not expect the payment of the fine; they do not believe that the prisoners, if released, would repeat their attempt. Unless they consent, then, to their release, they must appear before the People of the United States as vindictive persecutors. We cannot believe this. It must be from thoughtlessness, or because the case has not yet been properly brought home to their hearts, that they have not acted in this manner.

Whatever may be the reason, we shall continue our appeals upon this subject, trusting in God that this great wrong may be speedily redressed.

IRISH EXILES.

The *SOUTHERN UNION MEN* and the DEMOCRACY.

The *Journal* and *Messenger*, of Georgia, which, in its efforts to persuade the Union men to send delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, is warmly supported by the *Washington Union*, has long been, says the *Southern Union*, the "most ultra Whig paper in the State of Georgia," under the control of an ex-slave from Pennsylvania, in the interest of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens. The article quoted by the *Union* from its columns was, as we learn from the *Press*, only part of an article. The closing portion, in which the States Rights men of the South were bitterly denounced, and the Union Party called upon to rally at the Democratic Convention, for the purpose of controlling it, and defeating the radical Democrats of the North, together with the States Rights Democrats of the South, was entirely omitted! A part of the omitted paragraphs will show the reason of the omission.

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LITERARY NOTICES.

GREENWOOD LEAVES. Second Series. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

The first volume of these pleasant miscellanies, published a year or two since, has passed through two large editions, and prepared the way for the favorable reception of the one now before us; yet any judgment of this volume, founded upon a knowledge of the former one, would surely do it justice. Its tales and sketches are higher than evincing a cleaver eye to the reading of them; a more accurate knowledge of the details of character and in the descriptive passage. We are confident, however, that the reading public will agree with us, that by far the less portion of the volume is that devoted to the racy and familiar letters, from town and country, many of which were originally addressed to the editor of the *Era*. We scarcely know anything better, in the whole range of episodic literature. Fresh, sparkling, hopeful, electric with life, dealing with men and things with the free play of fancy and wit, yet always with good humor and kindness—allike happy in describing a horseback gallop in the woods or a debate in Congress. Jenny Lind's music or Webster's oratory, Bradlee's immortal mambles or the cold points in the *physique* of some Congressional notabilities—they have all the spirit and vivacity of Lady Mary Wortley Montague's letters, while they are happy without the bitterness of sarcasm and defective moral sense of those remarkable productions. She never gives her accountability to the Great Giver for the use of her talents. Amidst all her playfulness, freedom, and gaiety—in her grave or cheerful moods, in her indignant rebukes of wrong, and her enthusiastic admiration of the good and noble traits of human character and action—the great idea of duty is always visible. Although entirely fearless in her advocacy of unpopular truths, she is a quiet and seldom violates the proprieties of time and audience by introducing her opinions, which she is careful to lose no opportunity for saying. And we are sure that the freedom and frankness of this author will be a great loss to the world.

These two colored men were the two principal hands on the plantation. Legree had trained them in savagery and brutality as systematically as he did his horses. He was a rough master, and cruelty brought their whole nature to about the same range of capacities. It is a common remark, and that is thought to militate strongly against the negroes of the South, that the negro is always more like the white one. This is simply saying that the negro mind has been more crushed and debased than the white. It is no more true of this race of every oppressed race over the world over. They are always a tyrant, if he can get a chance to be one.

Legree, like some potentes we read of in history, governed his plantation by a sort of military rule, and was a general who had equally hated each other—had a deadly and all cordially hated them; and by playing off one against another, he was pretty sure through one or the other of the three parties to get informed of whatever was foot in the plantation.

For the National Era.
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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

"The dark places of the earth are full of the habitation of cruelty."

Trailing wearily behind a rude wagon and over a ruder road, Tom and his associates found the two women, still fettered together, were stowed away with some baggage in the back part of it, and the whole company were seeking Legree's plantation, which a gay distaste of.

It was a wild, forsaken road, now winding through dense woods, now across open fields, now through meadows, and now over bare ground, where the wild cypress swamps, the dismal trees rising out of the slimy, soggy ground, hung with long wreaths of funeral black moss, while ever and anon the loutsome form of John Harrington :

"The readers and the hearers like my books. But what some critics cannot digest; But what care I? For, when I make a feast, I would my guests should prize it, not the book."

J. G. W.

New Books.

We have received from J. S. Redfield, of New York, two publications: "Dream Land by Daylight," by George Cheshire, a novel vol-

ume of ministerial romances, illustrated by Dayley, and introduced to the public by the popular authoress, Elizabeth P. Elliott. As far as we have been able to examine the volume, her warm commendation of it is well deserved.

The writer seems remarkably true in her moral perceptions, and there is a certain intensity in her manner which cannot fail to impress her readers. We were particularly interested in "The Phebe Bird" and "Little Alvh."

They are a plain, homely pathos in the story of the little dwarf, which goes straight to the heart.

The other, "Clover Nook, or Recollections of Our Home in the West," is by our gifted correspondent, Alice Cary. We have already expressed our high estimate of these sketches, which, in fidelity to nature and beauty of description, will compare favorably with those of Mary Russell Mitford, or of our own gifted authoress of "A New Home." The volume is elegantly printed, and has for frontispiece a fine illustration of "Mrs. Troost and Mrs. Hill." We need not wish it success, for it is sure of it."

J. G. W.

The FIRST WOMAN. By Gardner Spring, S. D. New York: M. D. Dodge. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

If woman in this age do not come up to the perfect stature of model womanhood, it will not be for want of distinguished counsel, venerable patronage, and godly instruction. Oh, three times and four times happy are the daughters of men in a time when learned divines, discoursing no longer on the "whole duty of man," head all their powers to disseminate the notions, the destiny, and sphere of woman. Who need puzzle her silly little head to inquire in the extent of her natural rights or moral responsibilities, when those who have been reared on her, even to the man enthralled, when every weak step bears further from all that man loves and prizes for her?

One should have thought, that, witnessed the wicked and deluded expression on those dark faces—the wistful, patient weariness with which those eyes looked rest on after object that passed them in their sad journey.

Saints roll on, however, apparently well pleased, occasionally pulling awry at a black spirit which kept him in pocket.

"I say, you!" he said, as he turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind him. "Saints roll on, and now for three hours."

The man looked at each other, and here a gall I've got for you!" said he, as he separated the mulatto woman from Emmeline, and pushed her towards him—"I promised to bring you to your kindred."

Legree gave a sudden start, and, drawing back said suddenly:

"Oh, mass! I left my old man in Orleans."

"What of that you—; won't you want one more? None of your words—go long!" said Legree, with a smile.

"Come, mistress," he said to Emmeline,

"you go in here with me."

A dark, wild face was seen for a moment to glint through the darkness, and as Legree opened the door, a female voice said something in a quick, imperative tone.

"Tom who was looking with anxious interest, Eustice, as she went in, noticed this when those eyes had rested on her after object that passed them in their sad journey."

Saints roll on, however, apparently well pleased, occasionally pulling awry at a black spirit which kept him in pocket.

"I say, you!" he said, as he turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind him. "Saints roll on, and now for three hours."

The man looked at each other, and here a gall I've got for you!" said he, as he separated the mulatto woman from Emmeline, and pushed her towards him—"I promised to bring you to your kindred."

Legree gave a sudden start, and, drawing back said suddenly:

"Oh, mass! I left my old man in Orleans."

"What of that you—; won't you want one more? None of your words—go long!" said Legree, with a smile.

"Come, mistress," he said to Emmeline,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

KOSSUTH AND CAPTAIN LONG.

The New York *Times* publishes in an article all the facts in relation to the difficulties which occurred at Marseilles, between Governor Kosuth and Captain Long, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, which will, no doubt, be read with deep interest. The *Times* introduces these letters by stating that the action of our Government, in sending for Kosuth and his companions, met with the strong disapprobation of John S. Hodge, Esq., U. S. Consul at Marseilles; that Commodore Morgan, of the Mediterranean squadron, was opposed to detaching any of his vessels, particularly the Mississippi, for the purpose; and that Captain Long was opposed to going in her. With this pre-existent state of feeling on the part of these three official persons, it is not surprising that their conduct towards the Hungarian exile was not marked by any great degree of loving favor. The *Times*, then, after noting several subsequent events familiar to our readers, and the arrival of the Mississippi at Marseilles, with Kosuth on board, and his request sent to Louis Napoleon, to allow him to pass through France, concludes its introduction as follows:

"The third day an answer was received, returning the letter to the Consul, who gave to a Marseilles officer the request which he had made, and the answer which he had received. They were published. This alarmed the President and Consul Hodge; and the Consul addressed a letter, couched in violent and offensive terms, to the American Minister, protesting against the passage of the United States, to Captain Long, who handed the letter to Governor Kosuth, thereby implicitly condemning its sending."

Kosuth, who had been waiting on shore the answer of the French Government, returned on board the Mississippi. Soon there were many boats floating about the ship, filled with people, who sung the Marseilles Hymn, and sang "Ave Maria." And the Consul, &c., &c., Captain Long and his crew, with a stern look, and in much apparent excitement! A breathless wait was taken from the United States in out of doors, and hours passed by the deck of the Mississippi. But Captain Long still did not notice of the compliments and honor which the patriotic people were showering upon him. A general order was given to come down from the poop guards, and other officers, who had been standing by, walked up to Governor Kosuth, and requested him to withdraw from the poop of the ship, adding that he was compromising our flag, that he would do so, there, he would compromise our flag. Governor Kosuth withdrew, and on the same day he addressed the following letter to Consul Hodge:

U. S. FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
September 30, 1851.

Sir:—The Government of the United States having accorded me its general protection, have now given me the right to accept it, and who has the honor to meet such a symposium everywhere the words "freedom and human rights" have an echo in the breasts of me.

The People of the United States themselves expressed this sympathy highly enough, and the Government of the United States did not take that expression for a motion not to grant me protection, but rather for a motion to grant it.

So the Government of the United States will be pleased, I confidently trust, to hear that even in every place of Europe where we stopped, that sympathy is freely, openly, warmly,

shewn by the People of Europe, and on the same day he addressed the following letter to Consul Hodge:

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That one view which I take about the political direction of your Government.

The other is that I confidently trust that your Government is willing to give me liberty, and not prison, sir; also I would have not accepted your Government's offer of protection to me.

Please to remember all that has happened since my arrival here.

I requested permission to pass through France. No answer was given me before the third day. I was ashore meanwhile; and you know that I not even slept in hotel, nor in any place, but it was, and must have been, given to me. Yourself, sir, considered it to be so, because you handed me the letter without any restriction, and without giving me a copy of it. It would have been delivered to me, without your advice; because it was only and exclusively myself who was concerned in the matter.

The refusal was an answer to my letter, written to Mr. F. P. D. Prentiss on the 2d October, respecting the prospect of so soon parting from him. He absolves Kosuth from the charge of compromising the American cause.

It is proper to remark that this statement respecting reports having been sent home three weeks previous, was elicited by the writer of whom we have been quoting, the late Mr. George C. Loring, of Boston, in the United States, which would be produced by his treatise of Kosuth and the Hungarians.

In the same letter this correspondent remarks:

"The accusation of having compromised the flag still remains against Kosuth. If it is withdrawn, Kosuth will not go home in the ship. If the Captain states, in writing, that he is going to ground, Kosuth will forget the other indignities from them, and continue with us."

Henry Euting, Officer on board the Mississ., wrote to Governor Kosuth, on the 3d October, respecting the prospect of so soon parting from him. He absolves Kosuth from the charge of compromising the American cause.

A Government, and chiefly a constitutional one—yes, a republican one—should never shun publicity of the orders it judges lawful and convenient to issue. Does a Government, on the contrary, shun its publicity? In my opinion, a Government of the United States only approves and sides with public opinion, which is in no way contrary to law, even in the French Republic.

Besides, I had a right to complain: the French Admiralty, I suppose, had no right to pass rapidly, without stopping in any place, and even declared to you to be willing to accept every loyal, and honorable advice of the Government, in order to prevent it; so that my passage would not get past you, or any excitement, whereas, to forbid this passage, could but produce excitement, of course! I had a right to complain against the refusal, violation, and maltreatment of humanity and honor, which I, I suppose, entitled to claim, as the French Constitution proclaimed to the world to take for basis the principle of freedom and fraternity.

And again, I am compelled: I only remain to express without any additional remarks, the letter I wrote, and the answer I received. It was lawful—it was due to my position, and not even contrary to the rules of etiquette, which I am well acquainted with, and will ever observe, except where etiquette is to myself, to the people, and even to you.

We return to the frigate. In the afternoon a hundred boats were floating around the Mississippi, singing songs, offering garlands of flowers to me, and making a most graceful manner, its sympathies; because this happened at noon, and afternoon: the letters were published in the evening; the remarks, and the opinion of the editor, I have nothing to do with.

You yourself did me the honor to accompany me from the hotel to the boat. You saw that the acclamation of the people, being in a boat, was probably had, and that they were in themselves, but rather were highly honored by myself, to the people, and even to you.

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You yourself did me the honor to accompany me from the hotel to the boat. You knew when you received my letter, and I beg to be assured that I have the honor to be in receipt of what may be

thought compromising to your position, so I free you from the embarrassment, and entreat you to leave me wherever you please. But as long as I have the honor to be in your company, you have to command, and your commands shall be obeyed!" And I left the deck, and made all my companions to do the same, and the popular opinion of the people, for which they waited, went away peacefully as they came, without the consolation of a single acknowledged sign from the *Mississippi*.

These are the incidents of our staying in the Marseilles.

And the officers were pleased to judge convenient to send me word to-day (that is, not directly, but by a letter written to Captain Long) that "your position and the flag of the United States had been compromised by these events."

This is a heavy charge, sir, deeply wounding your honor and my sentiments of deepest respect to your glorious land.

I cannot be passed in silence. I feel bound in honor to protest before the people of the United States, and your Government, and entreat their verdict about it.

Having the firm conviction that wherever the *Mississippi* goes, that Kosuth's conduct on board was perfectly irreproachable, and in no way deserving of censure.

"I do again demand and brand the statements made by the attaché, as a collection of the most malicious untruths which have ever been printed in a public paper. The origin of these lies, however, in the struggle on the part of the slaves to secure their freedom, and although I have not a copy of the letter with me at this moment, I cannot recall one solitary statement which was neither grossly misrepresented or absolutely untrue."

With these words, Captain Long, in a letter dated Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1852, signed and witnessed by the attaché, and accompanied with the sentiments that caused the events which compelled Kosuth to leave the *Mississippi*. He regretted them as (to use the mildest term) discreditable to the country and that

year letter under date of 13th of October, in short. While I return my heartfelt thanks for your kind expressions towards myself, I hope to have the opportunity to show you that your own ignorances and prejudices justify us in our conduct.

"I have no objection to your coming to the United States, the sincerest wish of your obedient servant,

J. C. COOPER, Captain U. S. N.

To Louis Kosuth, Esquire.

President of Hungary.

Another letter, dated Ann Arbor, January 13, signed J. Van Ness Philip, one of the officers of the *Mississippi*, states that Kosuth's conduct on board was perfectly irreproachable, and in no way deserving of censure.

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And the officers were pleased to judge convenient to send me word to-day (that is, not directly, but by a letter written to Captain Long) that "your position and the flag of the United States had been compromised by these events."

This is a heavy charge, sir, deeply wounding your honor and my sentiments of deepest respect to your glorious land.

I cannot be passed in silence. I feel bound in honor to protest before the people of the United States, and your Government, and entreat their verdict about it.

Having the firm conviction that wherever the *Mississippi* goes, that Kosuth's conduct on board was perfectly irreproachable, and in no way deserving of censure.

"I do again demand and brand the statements made by the attaché, as a collection of the most malicious untruths which have ever been printed in a public paper. The origin of these lies, however, in the struggle on the part of the slaves to secure their freedom, and although I have not a copy of the letter with me at this moment, I cannot recall one solitary statement which was neither grossly misrepresented or absolutely untrue."

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